

STORE OPENS
MONDAY MORNING
AT
10:00 O'clock.

WANTED:
SALES PEOPLE
Apply Monday morning
at 7:30 at Farnam street
entrance.

of 1894 of the Lincoln school. After
says on various questions of deep interest
To the Public.
OMAHA, June 9, 1894.—Having decided to
retire from business, the Morse Dry Goods
company offer their immense stocks at re-
tail, at prices which will ensure an enor-
mous sale. The stock will be sold for cash
only, and the matter of cost for goods will
not be considered.
Families can well afford to buy a year's
supply at this sale, which will begin Mon-
day morning, June 11th at 8 o'clock, and
continue until everything is disposed of.
The building as a whole, or in floors is for
rent at a reasonable price.
In making this announcement, we avail
ourselves of the opportunity of returning our
sincere thanks to the people of Omaha and
the whole west, for their liberal patronage,
so long bestowed.
THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.
NEW YORK, June 9.—R. G. Dun's weekly
review of trade
business

ing -
week -
19.4 else
with 18
tonnage
stock an
smaller
other man
station in
prices, and
official stat
which is
alliances.
ports ha
2,348,391
are only
last year.
The hog
fully a nic
in the fac
were how
yesterd
ditions
and is
Sales
light
th
d

SALE COMMENCES
MONDAY MORNING
AT
10:00 O'clock.

WANTED:
SALES PEOPLE
Apply Monday morning
at 7:30 at Farnam street
entrance.

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

What is He Good For, and Shall He Be Retained?

PATRIOTISM AND FIRMINESS NEEDED

An Ex-Minister Suggests Important Reforms in the Diplomatic Service Which He Holds Should Be Nonpartisan.

There is a tendency manifest in some quarters to abolish the diplomatic service of the United States. Those who take this extreme view are few in number, but there is an ignorance or indifference in regard to the subject on the part of a sufficient number to lead our congressmen to feel that they can dock the appropriations for our diplomatic service and otherwise impair its efficiency without suffering blame from their constituents. It is possible that at some future period the developing means for communicating with all parts of the world and the spread of more harmonious relations among nations may tend to the abolition of a diplomatic service. But until that time comes the United States cannot afford to dispense with a foreign service. On the contrary she needs one even more than many. In proportion as her influence extends. Another important point to consider is the fact that the number of foreigners resident in the United States is constantly gaining, while the naturalization of foreigners from every race on the globe necessarily leads to increasing complications.

The fact is patent that even in private transactions matters are constantly arising which can only be satisfactorily arranged by the direct influence of personal tact and magnetism. No correspondence by letter, no telegraph or telephone can avail when matters have reached that point. Now the relations between nations are yet more delicate. Destructive wars, incalculable calamities may turn on the merest point of honor. Publicity must in all cases be avoided as far as possible when an attempt is being made to adjust a difficulty; often it is only under that condition that concessions can be obtained. Unless we propose to put up a Chinese wall around our country and close all relations with foreigners we must continue to conform to the great system of settling international questions which has been developed by the growth of civilization and the increasing intercourse of the nations. No civilized government can abandon the system until a universal congress of nations decides to abolish it.

ECCENTRICITY NOT ALLOWABLE.
It follows that a great nation like ours must conform in many of the details of a foreign service with that accepted among other people. Whatever we may choose to do in the conduct of our home affairs, we only belittle our influence abroad by any attempt at singularity or eccentricity when putting ourselves against the trained diplomatic experts of Europe and Asia. To do that is to defeat the very end for which such a service is founded. Therefore, if a powerful nation like ours does maintain a diplomatic service it should be in every respect worthy of its position, second to none in efficiency, with a personnel that is above criticism, able to cope with the daily social demands of the service as well as with extraordinary emergencies, and in every respect fitted to sustain the dignity of our flag.

PATRIOTISM AND FIRMINESS NEEDED.
The first essential to a virile diplomatic service is a zealous patriotism and firmness in the executive at the white house. The same qualities are equally important in the head of the department of state, to which should be added some personal experience in diplomacy and high moral courage. To have served as a prominent member of congress or in any other political capacity or have a profound knowledge of law does not necessarily fit one to be secretary of state. That official should have some personal knowledge of foreign nations and their views, as well as he can venture in protecting our interests. A lack of such knowledge has caused much of the timidity displayed for so many years, with a few rare exceptions, in our dealings with the great powers of Europe; we sometimes show pluck enough when dealing with inferior nations. It is not fully appreciated at Washington that aside from the impossibility of any foreign nation being able to land any force on our shores that could cope with the enormous armies we can put into the field, even if we were so situated towards each other that not one of them could dare for a moment to enter into war with the United States, even if it were her fleets she would damage our ports. Such a war would demand every effort and resource on the part of the nation making it, and would lay her open to a fatal attack in any direction. Nations who are only waiting for her to sign her death warrant by such a prodigious blunder. No, we have nothing to fear from any foreign power. It is sufficient for our government to be firm in order to secure every reasonable demand. But few of our secretaries of state realize this fact. Hence one source of the frequent weakness of our diplomacy, for we can hardly expect our diplomatic agents abroad to exhibit a spirit that would be disavowed at home.

A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.
Another source of weakness in our state department arises from the large number of naturalized citizens now in our republic. A secretary of state who aspires to become president or who dreads the attacks of the press and the censure of constituencies naturally hesitates to provoke difficulties with a nation from which we have recruited many of our citizens, for their still lingering love of fatherland may temper their judgment of the acts of the state department. It is in such cases that moral courage to execute duty without flinching is required, but is sometimes lacking at Washington.

It is not in the lack of native ability that our diplomats are wanting, but in the requisite fitness and experience for that particular service. American adaptability often enables them in a measure to overcome this defect, as service in war eventually enables a volunteer to become an efficient veteran. Still he must suffer many reverses in his encounters with them. This is about the condition of many of the diplomats we send abroad. If they are sometimes laughed at, bringing derision on our country and inefficiently accomplishing the purposes of their appointment, we only have ourselves to blame. A man who can make a good stump speech or manipulate a caucus or win his millions on the stock exchange is not thereby especially fitted for encounters with the finesse or bluff of foreign diplomacy and to exhibit knowledge of etiquette, courts, politics or foreign tongues which are essential to make him a persona grata without which he might as well stay at home. Furthermore, the battles of diplomacy are won not only by general ability or by a knowledge of law international or otherwise, but quite as well by being socially pliable and agreeable. To this end every one in diplomacy should have respectable speaking knowledge of the French language; the better he knows it the greater his influence, ceteris paribus. There is hardly a court and no diplomatic corps where French can be dispensed with. If to this be added a knowledge of the language of the country to which the diplomat is appointed so much the better. But French he should have in any case. While English is destined to become the language of diplomacy, it has not yet reached that point. The rules and principles laid down in the instructions given to our diplomats, the discipline and practice of routine duty followed in the department at Washington, and the general character of our diplomatic service in such matters, offer little ground for dissatisfaction. A century of national existence has enabled us to evolve a system which is on the whole satisfactory. More life and vigor might, perhaps, be infused into the Washington end of our diplomatic service if officials who have been there for a considerable term of years were transferred to the foreign end, and sometimes and were replaced by those who have already been for a time.

TWO GREAT DEFECTS.
But the two great defects of our diplomatic service arise from the meagerness of the salaries and other appointments allowed and the all but invariable rule of assigning to foreign appointments men en-

tirely destitute of experience in that special line of effort. It follows from the first that we must either make the service one to which only men of wealth can aspire, thus rendering it at once an authorized moneyed aristocracy, which is entirely foreign to the spirit of our institutions, or we must send out men whose personal means are so meager as to impart what influence they may wield by merit alone. Money is power in diplomacy as well as in politics; other nations recognize the fact. Why should we show less sense than they? This is not a question of cheapening economy, or of making offices as valuable that all will seek them, but of simple, solid common sense. Whatever the salary the number of applicants for office will continue the same, while the interests for which diplomatic service is established materially suffer from our present absurd economy. In passing, we may add that while raising our diplomatic salaries to at least the level followed by other great powers we should also have no representative at any court of a rank inferior to the representatives of the other great powers. Our influence goes largely with precedence, and it is unfortunate for the United States to come in at the "fall end," as it were, on every public official occasion. It is the case when we are represented only by a minister resident or a charge, when other nations, sometimes far below ours, are represented by ministers plenipotentiary.

REMOVAL OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.
But the capital weakness of our diplomatic system is the constant removal of diplomatic officials, not every change of party or administration, and replacing them by men without the slightest diplomatic experience. A man who represents the whole country and protects its general interests and welfare is or should be as independent of party or the whim of the head at Washington as an officer in the regular army or navy. His removal should be solely for cause, the only changes being in his rotation or promotion from one diplomatic post to another as in the case of officers in the army.

A NON-PARTISAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE NEEDED.
What we need is a trained non-partisan diplomatic service, such as obtains with every great nation except our own. Men of proved education, intelligence, tact and polished manners should be selected in early manhood for subordinate positions in the service. They should acquire the languages and understand that patriotism, merit and application will insure their continuance in the service. As vacancies occur, they may be rotated or promoted, as in the army. Not, however, by examination, as in the case of the navy. Whatever may be the merits of examination in that service, we frankly do not see all the advantages claimed for it. It should not be required in diplomacy. Any official who has demonstrated his fitness for one position by long practice can then be elevated to another, according to the order of his former appointment, such proved fitness being a guarantee of the fitness for the next grade of promotion.

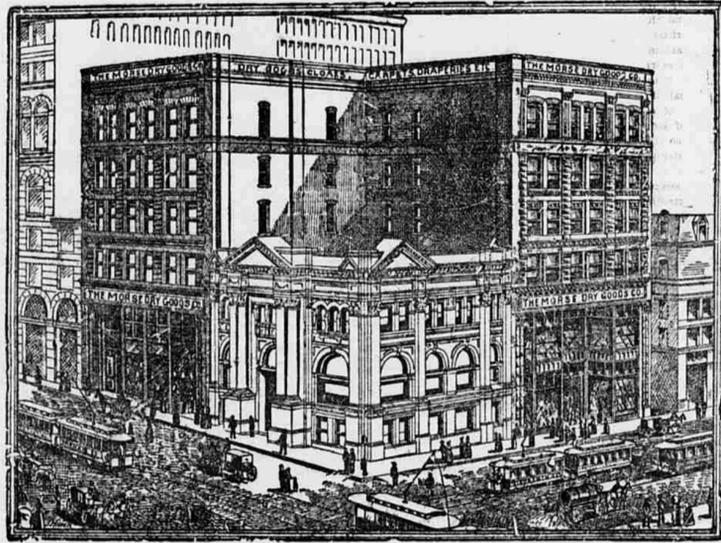
The fact that some of our foreign diplomats have occasionally shown great fitness for appointments for which they had no previous experience, does not compensate for the contrary fact that far too many of our diplomats have under such circumstances exhibited manifest unfitness for such responsible posts. It will also be found that some of our most successful diplomats have been exactly those men who have been appointed, and thus profited by experience won at their former post.

LABOR NOTES.
Chicago plumbers won their strike for \$3.75 a day.
Arbitration will probably settle the Pullman strike at Chicago.
The Little coal mines have closed down again at Petersburg, Ind.
The miners at the Wolf mines, Woir City, Kan., will continue work.
One thousand of the state troops are guarding the Alabama coal mines.
Farmers' organizations and trade unions are getting together for political purposes.
Eighty Commonwealthers have been sent to jail at Seattle, Wash., for stealing a train at Yakima.
Two hundred miners at Pomeroy, O., have decided to continue their strike until a general settlement is effected.
Two hundred employees of the Linwood mill at Briggsville, Mass., have struck on account of an 18 per cent reduction.
The New York Advertiser is authority for the statement that 45,000 tenants were ejected in the metropolis during 1893.
Four thousand miners who have been out since April 21 have returned to work at Knoxville, Tenn., at the same terms as before.
New Zealand absorbed 10,000 immigrants last year. All are employed. Wages are higher than anywhere else, and the country is prosperous.
The eight-hour bill for miners has passed the second reading in the English Parliament by a large majority, and will undoubtedly pass finally.
The Bigelow Carpet company, at Clinton, Mass., have stopped work in their woolen mill. How long they will remain shut down is not known.
The hard times have put their hand on the stone industry at Osgood, Ind. All the quarries will be closed down. Business is the duller for years.
Between 200 and 300 employees of the Miller knitting mill, at Baldwinville, N. Y., struck for a restoration of wages, which were reduced 20 per cent last fall.
The longshoremen of Elizabeth, N. J., struck against a reduction of 20 cents per 1,000 feet for unloading lumber from a schooner at Heldritter's dock.
The scale adopted by the Amalgamated Association of Tin, Iron and Steel Workers at the Cleveland convention has met with the approval of the employers.
The Paterson, N. J., silk manufacturers and striking weavers had conferences but failed to reach an agreement. Each side refused to make any concessions.
Vessel owners and lake seamen will henceforth arbitrate their differences. The owners have agreed to employ non-union members of the Lake Seamen's union.
The government of New South Wales has made a contract with the Railroad Ties Cutters' union to supply ties for the fiscal year. The union underbid the contractors.
Carpenters at Tampa, Fla., organized a co-operative building association to take work at contract without depending upon bosses, who have been cutting wages.
Carpenters organized eleven new unions last month; gained nine hours at Bangor, Pa., Battle Creek, Mich., and Galveston, Tex., and eight hours at Lynn, Mass.
Eight hundred men employed in several brickyards along the river front of Kingston, N. Y., struck because a reduction of 20 cents a day was made in their wages.
Miners to the number of 150 in the De Koven mines at Henderson, Ky., and 100 men in the Jarvis-Bartley mines, have gone out because they were required to mine coal for shipment.
Charles Kulkman of the general executive board of the International Furniture Workers' union is traveling through the middle states visiting local unions and organizing new ones.
Clothing operators in the employ of Contractor Brovovski, Boston, Mass., have struck to enforce a demand for an increase of 20 per cent in wages. Brovovski says he can fill their places easily.
About fifty hands employed at the Rockwell yarn mills at Leominster, Mass., have struck for a restoration of the wages paid last fall. They were cut at the time from \$1.40 to \$1.25 per day.
Taking advantage of the dullness prevailing in that city, the contractors of Baltimore are making strenuous efforts to substitute a nine-hour for the eight-hour day now prevailing in the building trades there.
The Ohio Central lines, which control a great amount of the Ohio coal traffic, have given notice of a cut of 3 1/2 per cent in wages of all employes on the road, to take effect at once, and continue during the coal miners' strike.
H. Martin of Minneapolis, a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, has been arrested at Scranton, Pa., for libeling T. V. Powderly in saying that he had refused to turn over the property of the order to J. R. Sovereign.
DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills, safe pills, best pills.

Retiring From Business

THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO. OFFERS

IMMENSE STOCKS:
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
CHINAWARE,
TINWARE,



IMMENSE STOCKS:
CARPETS,
DRAPERIES,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS,
CLOAKS,
SUITS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The largest and best selected stocks in Omaha at a sacrifice. Cost of goods not considered.

FOR CASH ONLY

Goods for all Seasons
Spring, Summer,
Autumn, Winter,
At This Closing Out Sale.

SALE COMMENCES
MONDAY MORNING
AT
10:00 O'clock.

No Goods Exchanged.
No Goods Sent on Approval.
No Money Refunded.
No Goods Charged.
No Goods Laid Aside or Sent C. O. D. unless half amount of purchase is paid.
No purchases that amount to less than \$1.00 will be delivered.

Butterick Patterns are under contract to maintain price.

MAIL ORDERS
Should be accompanied by draft or money order. Where amount is not known send at least one-half and goods will be sent C. O. D. for balance.

STORE OPENS
MONDAY MORNING
AT
10:00 O'clock.